

made in its vicinity more speedily, and effectually, than through the system at large, (ex. in painful affections of the urinary and genital organs.) 5th, When the indication is to produce the effect upon the rectum itself.

(c) *The Lungs.* With the exception of ænesthetics medicines are seldom applied to the mucous membrane of the Lungs unless for local purposes.

(d) Mucous membrane of mouth both for local and general purposes.

(e) “ “ Eye only for local purposes.

(f) “ “ Nose chiefly for local purposes.

(g) “ “ Bladder and Urethra for local pur's.

(h) “ “ Vagina for local purposes.

2nd, *The Skin.* Many substances used in disease habitually produce their effects by being applied to the skin, such as blisters, rubefaciants, baths &c., but besides these, many substances usually introduced into the stomach, or rectum, may be made to produce their ordinary effects, by being applied to the surface of the body, for the skin is abundantly supplied with nerves and small vessels, and in parts especially where the epidermis is thin and soft, absorption in many instances takes place very quickly. The Intralipitic method consists in merely using friction in the application of the medicines, which should be in a minute state of subdivision, and incorporated either with oil, water or alcohol according to the nature of the substance used. The Endermic method consists in first removing the cuticle by a blister or otherwise, and then applying the medicine to the denuded surface, the best part of the body being, when required for general purposes, the epigastrium. In this way medicines sometimes act as promptly as when given by the mouth. This mode of administration is not however, had recourse to from choice, but only when circumstances forbid the administration by the mouth or rectum, for often great irritation and even sloughing has been induced, especially in children.